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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 June 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex) and the attached appendix.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex and appendix circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

"Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses utmost concern in the wake of the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina caused by constant offensive activities launched by the Muslim-Croat forces. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Security Council to undertake appropriate measures without delay in order to eliminate consequences of such further negative developments that can adversely affect the peace process in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. At this crucial juncture, the Security Council has the primary responsibility and obligation not to allow that this true chance to resolve the conflict in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina by peaceful means, be missed. Should that, however, be the case, the conflict would inevitably escalate with unforeseeable consequences.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers the ongoing phase of negotiations towards the resolution of the crisis caused by the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be of crucial importance. Active participation of the major international factors - United Nations, European Union (EU), the Russian Federation and the United States, in the search of a lasting political solution, acceptable to all three sides to the conflict, raises hopes that this tragic civil war will soon be ended. Thus necessary conditions would be created also for the resolution of some other important issues in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the present favourable momentum to be fully utilized and is actively endeavouring to make its concrete contribution towards that end. Guided by its desire that durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina be achieved as soon as possible, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported recent agreement between the warring parties in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina not to engage in any offensive military operations or other provocative actions. However, the reaching of an agreement on a comprehensive and durable cease-fire would be a convincing proof that all sides to the conflict are oriented towards lasting and just peace and a political solution to the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Regrettably, the events following 10 June 1994, the date when the agreement came into effect, indicate that all sides in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina do not wish to accept a peaceful solution. The creation of the Muslim-Croat federation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina fuelled ambitions of the radical Muslim leadership in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina to persist with the war option. Relying on the support of the unprecedentedly biased media, based on fabrications, as well as on the overwhelming backing of certain international circles, the Muslim-Croat side has been abusing the agreement to openly prepare for a large-scale military offensive, as has been confirmed by UNPROFOR reports. These reports indicate, inter alia, that Muslim-Croat forces

have been receiving large quantities of the most sophisticated arms without any impediments despite the existing arms embargo. All these activities of the Muslim-Croat side, which include regrouping of their forces and other military activities, in violation of the agreement, are most energetically condemned by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"The regrouping of the Muslim-Croat forces and constant stepping up of the level and intensity of combat activities with a view to provoking the continuation of the war, represent a flagrant violation of the agreement and can seriously jeopardize all efforts invested so far towards peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lately, Muslim-Croat forces have been undertaking major offensive activities against the positions of the Bosnian Serbs, as well as against the cities along almost all confrontation lines, which has resulted in a huge loss of civilian lives and extensive material destruction.

"However, despite all that, it is indeed encouraging that the Bosnian Serb forces so far have exercised restraint in responding to the Muslim-Croat offensive activities, thus preventing the current military operations in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina from escalating into a much larger-scale conflict.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate that lasting peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be reached through negotiations, and calls upon the international community to exert pressure on those who violate the cease-fire and demand that they immediately end military activities and without delay embrace peace as the sole option."

APPENDIX

"Since the warring parties in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina signed an agreement not to engage in any offensive military operations or other provocative actions, i.e. since it entered into effect on 10 June 1994, the Muslim army of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina has violated the Agreement on countless occasions. The Muslim forces constantly provoke by launching artillery attacks on the positions of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (RS) as well as on civilian targets.

"In the same period, cease-fire violations have been registered on a daily basis:

"- The town of Brcko has been shelled from the direction of Bosanska Bijela;

"- The Serb positions have been constantly attacked in the region of Petrovo Selo and Seona, from the eastern suburb of Vozuca, from west and north-west of Banovici direction;

"- Western suburbs of Vozuca and villages to the north-east of this locality have been attacked from the direction of Zavidovici and Maglaj;

"- Vis (south of Kalesija), a major tactical facility of the Army of the RS, has been under attack from the direction of Kalesija;

"- The entire territory and the units of the Army of the RS in the region of Vlasic, Komar and Srbobran have been under attack from the direction of Turbe, Travnik and Bugojno.

"In the same period, in violation of the Agreement, subversive and terrorist groups' infiltration in the ranks and the rear lines of the Army of the RS, attacking civilian facilities and population, has been registered.

"It is particularly indicative that major military formations of the Muslim Army and Croatian Council of Defence (HVO) of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina have been relocated to the north and south of the corridor in Posavina. At the same time, regular troops of the Croatian Army have been amassing on the left bank of the Sava River in the region of Zupanja-Slavonski Brod. The main thrust of the Second Muslim corps from Tuzla has been grouped to the south of the corridor towards Brcko, under direct command of the operative group from Bosanska Bijela (equivalent of 5 brigades and 6 independent battalions comprising 18,000 men and 25 tanks and 50-60 artillery pieces with calibre of over 100 mm).

"The forces of the Second Corps have also been grouped towards Doboj and Modrica. They are under the direct command of operative group "Gracanica" (equivalent of 5 brigades and 2 independent battalions comprising 11,000 men, 20 tanks and 30-40 big calibre artillery pieces). The Muslim operative group "South" has been attacking towards the town of Teslic from the region of Tesanj.

"The forces under the Command of the Third Muslim Corps from Zenica, have been regrouping from the direction of Zeljezno Polje and Maglaj towards Vozuca and Teslic.

"The units of the Seventh Corps from Travnik, as the main force, and a portion of the forces from the Third Corps, have been attacking Serbian villages under Vlasic and Komar as well as Srbobran by a long-range artillery.

"Regrouping, enforcement and supply of new weapons systems, particularly long range multi-barrel rocket launchers, are also indicative.

"There is irrefutable proof that signs and symbols of UNPROFOR have been abused (in the facility of 'Sumarija' in Sarajevo, two helicopters and in the major barracks of the Muslim forces in Zenica, three helicopters have been repainted in the UNPROFOR colours). Those helicopters have been used to supply arms and military equipment and to transport forces towards the positions of the Army of the RS.

"It was also established that not only Muslim forces but also the forces of the HVO have been relocated from the region of Capljina, Siroki Brijeg and Tomislavgrad towards Kupres, as well as the 111th HVO brigade in the region of Zepce.

"In Orasje bridgehead in the Republic of Croatia (north of the Posavina corridor), the forces of the HVO, comprising 10,000 men have been grouped. In the same period they were reinforced with a few battalions of newly drafted men.

"All above instances of cease-fire violations resulted in loss of civilian life and destruction of property, particularly in the region of Brcko, east and west of Vozuca, in the suburbs of Teslic, in Doboj, Srbobran and the neighbouring areas during which the Muslim forces occupied also a few Serbian villages.

"The representatives of UNPROFOR have been officially informed of all those activities. They had an opportunity to witness on the ground that the conduct of the Muslim forces had been highly inappropriate and in violation of the agreement. The UNPROFOR representatives gave assurances to the Army of the RS that they would duly report to their superiors."

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 27 June 1994, from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Cameron R. Hume and Mr. William B. Wood have been appointed alternate representatives of the United States on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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28 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a statement by the United States of America as one of the donors of humanitarian assistance to Angola.

I should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward W. GNEHM
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

Annex

Statement by the United States of America dated 27 June 1994 on humanitarian assistance to Angola

Recent fighting in Kuito and Malanje, the bombing of Huambo, and the attack on 21 June on a World Food Programme convoy are tragic signs that the civil war in Angola is again overshadowing hopes for peace. Also disturbing are reports that relief workers in Huambo and Malanje have been denied the freedom to leave those embattled cities. The renewed violence is visiting death and destruction on the lives of innocent Angolans daily. Humanitarian assistance, the lifeline for over 3 million desperate Angolans, is now blocked throughout most of the nation. Angola's people are more than ever a nation at risk.

As major donors of humanitarian assistance to Angola, we condemn these developments and those Angolan leaders who attempt to influence the peace process by seeking advantage on the battlefield. We reserve our harshest criticism for those who spend enormous sums of money on weapons of destruction while wilfully neglecting the urgent needs of the people. Their eagerness to pursue war and thrust their humanitarian responsibilities and the enormous financial cost of supporting the relief efforts onto the shoulders of the international community is intolerable.

There is no future in Angola without peace, and the negotiations in Lusaka offer the only path to achieving this. The Government of Angola recently accepted the proposals of the mediation on national reconciliation; we call upon the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to do likewise and allow the negotiations to conclude in a comprehensive settlement. During this critical phase in the negotiations, both the Government of Angola and UNITA should devote their full energies to reaching an accord on an urgent basis. Any other course of action will only increase the suffering of the people of Angola and lead us to question whether Angola's leaders are truly interested in peace.

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the recommendations of the International Conference on solidarity with Iraq and the lifting of sanctions, held in the capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, on 26 and 27 May 1994, together with a copy of the Malaysia Declaration adopted by the Conference.

I should be grateful if you would have these two documents circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

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Annex I

[Original: English]

Resolution of the International Conference against Economic Sanctions on Iraq, held at Kuala Lumpur on 26 and 27 May 1994

1. This International Conference against Economic Sanctions on Iraq, organized by Malaysian non-governmental organizations represented in the Organizing Committee of the Conference, meeting on 26 and 27 May 1994 in this city of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:

(a) Noting that it has been almost four years now since the United Nations Security Council imposed the severest economic sanctions ever witnessed in history on Iraq;

(b) Noting that Iraq has fully cooperated with various United Nations agencies, missions and teams, as openly admitted and fully acknowledged in particular by Mr. Ekéus of the Special United Nations Commission;

(c) Noting that in spite of Iraq's compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions, despite their harsh nature, the Security Council, under the influence of the United States of America and its ally the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has chosen to maintain economic sanctions against Iraq through the concoction of new demands unrelated to the texts of the relevant resolutions;

(d) Noting that these murderous sanctions against Iraq already claimed at least 400,000 lives, many of them children and women, while hundreds of thousands of others suffer from malnutrition, disease and hunger brought about by inadequate medical facilities and rapidly deteriorating health conditions;

(e) Noting that the sanctions regime is depriving Iraq of scientific, medical and educational and cultural materials;

(f) Noting also that the real motives behind the continued imposition of these cruel, inhuman sanctions against Iraq are to destroy and to render impotent the economic, scientific and technological capability and potential of an Arab nation which until the Gulf war was industrially more advanced than most other Arab States; to control the immense oil wealth of Iraq and the Gulf region; to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs; and to reinforce a power structure in the region which favours the United States, the West and Israel but is inimical to the independence, integrity and sovereignty of the Arab people; and

(g) Noting also that the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq have also negative impacts on other countries of the world, particularly those which have economic and trade dealings with Iraq, and that the lifting of the sanctions will improve their economic prospects and prosperity;

2. Now therefore solemnly:

(a) Declares that these sanctions are not only inhuman and unjust but also have been rendered illegal due to 1 (b) and (c) above;

(b) Salutes the brave people of Iraq for their indomitable courage, steadfastness and perseverance they have displayed in the face of great adversity, pain and suffering in the last 44 months since sanctions were imposed upon their country;

(c) Calls upon the Governments of the world to pressure the United Nations Security Council to lift immediately the sanctions against Iraq;

(d) Calls upon the Governments of the world, desirous of defending their own independence and sovereignty, to break the sanctions imposed upon Iraq by re-establishing trade and other economic ties with Iraq;

(e) Calls upon the Governments of the world to provide, as a matter of utmost urgency, extensive humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Iraq. To this purpose, Iraqi frozen assets should be immediately released to allow for purchases of medicine, food and other basic necessities of life;

(f) Calls upon the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and other regional and international organizations to come to the defence of the people of Iraq in their hour of need, to resist United States and British dominance of the global system and to initiate concrete plans and programmes aimed at creating a just world;

(g) Calls upon citizens, groups and non-governmental organizations throughout the world to launch a massive global campaign to free the people of Iraq from the dominance and hegemony of super-Powers so that men, women and children everywhere will be able to live in accordance with the noble values and principles embodied in their great moral and spiritual traditions now and in the future;

(h) Calls upon progressive governmental and non-governmental third world leaders and leaders of progressive groups in North America, Europe and Japan to initiate discussions and dialogues to work out a common general plan, policy and strategy to free mankind from super-Power domination and/or comprehensive and overall cooperation to build a just new world; and

(i) Instructs the Organizing Committee of the Conference to establish an international working group to carry out the decisions of the Conference as well as to continue the work of this Conference.

Annex II

[Original: English]

International Conference against Economic Sanctions on Iraq

The Malaysian Declaration

Immediately following the end of the cold war, a new situation manifested itself in the form of an Anglo-American dominated "new world order". It was intended to give an absolute and unchallengeable lead to these imperialistic forces for world domination by coercive forces and through blatant interference in internal affairs of independent and sovereign nations. The result, however, has been a world characterized by chaos and disorder, a sad prelude to the coming of the twenty-first century.

One of the major manifestations of how this new world order worked was the massive bombing and genocidal war of aggression launched by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with the active compliance of over 33 allies) against a small country, Iraq. It was a major aim of the war, as clearly stated by its instigators, to bomb Iraq back to what was described as "the pre-industrial era". The purpose was nothing less than total United States hegemony in the strategic and oil-rich Middle East region.

It was nothing less than the continuation of the policies of several past United States administrations that has led to the present impasse in this strategic region of the world. The United States and its allies partially realized their goals when they inflicted such huge human and material damage on Iraq.

At present, even when Iraq has complied with all the relevant Security Council resolutions, and in particular resolution 687 (1991), the iniquitous economic sanctions imposed on Iraq in 1990 have still not been lifted. They are maintained, and indeed intensified even until this moment, despite the compliance and the mounting sufferings of the Iraqi people.

We call upon the United States and its allies to withdraw all sanctions against the Iraqi people. A decent and humanitarian attitude towards the suffering of the people of Iraq would mandate the Clinton Administration to withdraw the United Nations sanctions immediately. We call for a day of action in different countries demanding the embargo be lifted at the 17 July Security Council meeting.

Even in other parts of the world the people have suffered from the so-called new world order. The United States also manipulated the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/World Trade Organization (WTO) to serve its sole interests. The third world countries in particular have been made to suffer as a result of the schemings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through their high interest rates and loan conditions.

To face such abhorrent behaviour by the United States forces of domination, even though it was by an elite and oligarchic group there, the peace-loving and progressive forces need to unify their ranks and achieve unity of action. The oppressed in today's world are on the increase: injustices are reaching alarming scales. For instance, the implications of the iniquitous economic sanctions imposed on Iraq not only affect Iraq but extend to numerous countries of the world.

The South-South dialogue should be made to work effectively in a world dominated by the North. An objective and productive kind of South-North dialogue, however, must be based upon justice, equality and fair dealings. We should in no way permit the pillage of the wealth of nations; neither should interference in countries' internal affairs be allowed by greedy and power-thirsty countries.

The only way to survival and prosperity of all nations of the world is through building bridges and international coalitions amongst cultures having a universal outlook respecting man and all mankind; dialogues, seminars and conferences should be quickly convened bringing together cultural leaders and philosophers sharing the basic outlook of serving man for whose sake the universe was created, so that a powerful international movement united over socio-economic principles may emerge to bring about the establishment of a "new just world order" instituted on the moral and spiritual values embodied in all great universal traditions.

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen (Yemen),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the fact-finding mission to Yemen dated 27 June 1994 (S/1994/764),

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and the League of Arab States,

Strongly supporting the Secretary-General's call for an immediate and complete halt to the shelling of the city of Aden, and condemning the failure to heed this call,

Deeply disturbed that no cease-fire has been implemented or sustained despite several cease-fire declarations by both sides,

Deeply concerned at the situation in Yemen, and, in particular, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in many parts of the country,

Alarmed by reports of the continuing provision of arms and other matériel,

1. Reiterates its call for an immediate cease-fire;

2. Stresses the importance of the existence and effective implementation of a cease-fire covering all ground, naval and air operations, including provisions on the positioning of heavy weapons out of range of Aden;

3. Strongly deplores the infliction of civilian casualties and destruction resulting from the continuing military assault on Aden;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to continue talks under their auspices with all concerned, with a view to implementing a durable cease-fire and to the possible establishment of a mechanism acceptable to both sides, preferably involving countries of the region, to monitor, encourage respect for, help to prevent violations of the cease-fire and to report to the Secretary-General;

5. Reiterates its call for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other matériel;

6. Reiterates that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, deeply regrets the failure of all concerned to resume their political dialogue and urges them to do so immediately and without preconditions, thus permitting a peaceful resolution of their differences and the restoration of peace and stability, and requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to examine appropriate ways of facilitating these aims;

7. Expresses its deep concern at the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, requests the Secretary-General to use the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the needs of those affected by the conflict, in particular the inhabitants of Aden and those displaced by the conflict, and urges all concerned to provide humanitarian access and facilitate the distribution of relief supplies to those in need wherever they may be located;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a progress report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and in any event within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.